

# ERTISER.

DAY, OCT. 26, 1844

ESIDENT,  
/ CLAY,  
ITUCKY.

REIDENT,  
ELINGHUYSEN  
JERSEY.

NT & VICE PREIDENT.  
AGE,  
F, of Banger,  
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ICTS,  
RADLEY,  
A. DEBLOS,  
E MARSTON,  
J. VIRGIN,  
AYLOR,  
P. CHANDLER,  
H. DEVEREUX.

THE TARIFF!  
om a speech delivered by  
a People of Madison County,  
il, 1844, will show that her  
compromising opponent of

SEN THE COURSE OF THE  
IGN RE (Mr. Milton Brown)  
ST 1844 ARE THE ASSO-  
D A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—  
A BLINDNESS TO THE INTER-  
ESTS—I HAVE STRAIGHTLY  
SENT

WOL.  
USIDER THE DUTY ON FOR-  
THEIR PROSPERITY, THIS  
UNED IN ERROR.  
T WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY  
S, VOL. 2, PAGE 1124.

EXATION.  
A DECLARATION, THAT I AM  
A APPREHENSION OF THE  
MENT OF THE UNITED  
THE COUNCIL OF CINCINNATI.

## ISTRICT.

returns of the Septem-  
irer, Argus, &c. thought  
the fact, that Mr. Morse  
fred short of a majority,  
kind of defiance of the  
could be overcome by

ver to the vote of last  
on the first trial at that  
it about that same num-  
ic plurality against him,  
from the present result  
which he was elected in  
ubered by us all, and  
oters of the Court Dis-  
in they have to perform  
y which we know will  
strenuous and minute  
accomplished.

apprised of the state  
t we know there is the  
Morse, and we know of  
his friends, than that  
them before—"Always  
ch effort go beyond the

tempt in every under-

n of the political oppo-  
s for him. They are  
their party at the State  
d they will prefer a  
who will uphold the  
business of the district

the State, a credit to  
and amiable man, who

## A In Pennsylvania.

The Whig Central Committee in Pennsylvania  
is showing the prospect that their great State will  
vote for Clay, notwithstanding her recent choice  
of a Governor on the other side remark, that such  
a change had been all the while before. The  
small number from their Address is worth note-

"There is not a man of business, not a mechanic,  
miner, farmer or manufacturer in the State,  
who does not realize his danger; who does not  
feel that the election of James K. Polk is the knell  
of the Tariff policy. The imposture which is at-  
tempted is too flimsy. Mr. Polk's free trade prin-  
ciples are too obvious. And it must and will be  
remembered that the more being fairly and clearly  
made, between Henry Clay, as a friend, and  
James K. Polk, as an enemy of the tariff of 1842,  
if the latter prevail, it will be regarded as a con-  
demnation by a majority of the people, and es-  
pecially the people of Pennsylvania, of the tariff.—  
Such a condemnation is the signal of destruction.  
We have no fear of such a result. We are satisfied  
the people of Pennsylvania know their interests.

"Other matters of fact equally incontestable  
may be deduced. How different the interest is at  
a State and national election; how little one is to  
be regarded as a rule for the other, is manifest  
from a single incident in our recent political history.  
At the October election in 1840, the actual  
majority, not the mere plurality, but a substantive  
and formidable majority against us was not less  
than 9000, and yet in November the State was  
revolutionized; the majority of our opponents ab-  
sorbed, and the electoral vote given to Harrison.  
The same result occurred, though to a more limited  
extent, in 1836.

"Nor were more active causes at work then  
than now. (Gen. Harrison's personal popularity,  
great as it was, was not more effective than the  
strong sense of social danger which now animates  
the people of Pennsylvania. They know and feel  
that the vital question of protection is at stake—  
its decision depends on the Presidential election."

✂ The Detroit Daily Advertiser thus very  
summarily disposes of the pretence, that there is no  
party design in the nomination of Birney by the  
Locofocos.

MR. BIRNEY AND THE LOCOFOCOS.  
The Boston Emancipator, the leading "Liberty  
party" organ, is apologizing for Mr. Birney's nomi-  
nation by the Locofocos of Saginaw, says—

"Of course, it is entirely impossible that there  
should be any party object involved in this nomi-  
nation, for in Saginaw County, we take it, the  
Whig party is but a shadow; and in the State it-  
self, the Democratic party is as strong, almost, as  
in New Hampshire."

The facts are exactly the other way. The whig  
party in Saginaw so far from being "but a shadow,"  
have generally had a small majority. The County  
has usually been represented by a Whig in the  
Legislature. It was so represented last year and  
in '40 and '41, within the last four years. It will  
be so represented in the next Legislature.

As for the State, we speak advisedly in saying  
that the sole hope the Locofocos can have of carry-  
ing the Michigan vote on the diversion of Whig votes  
by the "third party" organization. In laboring to  
keep up this organization, Mr. Birney and the  
Signal of Liberty have done the Locofocos more  
service than all their own editors and presses.

See also the following from the same paper,  
which gives us the express and official authority of  
the Saginaw Locofocos themselves, that Mr. Birney  
sought a coalition with that party, and pledged  
himself to their principles.

"We received a letter on Friday, from a cher-  
ished friend at Saginaw, apprising us of an intended  
movement on the part of some Locofoco leaders  
there, to backwater on the nomination of Mr. Bir-  
ney, by their County Convention. This step was  
understood to be taken in pursuance of orders from  
Detroit, or some other head quarters. At first,  
the party there were delighted with the nomination,  
and hailed Mr. Birney's accession to their ranks as  
a great acquisition. But under advice from abroad,  
they now began to dread the effect elsewhere, and  
were preparing to cast him overboard again. A  
handbill was to be issued the next day, to pave  
the way for such a proceeding, although to use the  
words of our correspondent, "Mr. Birney did

## MILLERISM.

We have never before written a paragraph on  
this subject, and during the whole period of the ag-  
itation, but very few statements concerning it of  
any kind have been allowed a place in our paper.  
It has appeared to us that much of the newspaper  
gossip about it has been exceedingly idle, and not a  
little of it, very mischievous. So far as related to  
the actual believers in the immediate Advent, the  
newspaper remarks have been mostly of a bad re-  
character, and consequently have done no good to  
the enthusiasts themselves. Most of the statements  
that were in a soberer strain, have only served to  
extend the knowledge of the delusive doctrines,  
and to make many persons unhappily acquainted  
with them, who might otherwise not have been af-  
fected, while it is needless to remark, that the or-  
dinary journals have rarely contained any thing in  
the way of fact or argument, to serve as an anti-  
dote or cure for the mischief.

We have observed with great regret, that by  
means of hoodless publications, and otherwise, a  
panic has been produced in many families, and in  
cases, where there was no pre-existing tendency to  
enthusiastic delusions, yet the general agitation of  
such a subject, has created painful alarms, and dis-  
tress. Even in our schools, the agitation has been  
very mischievous, and little children have gone  
home to their parents in agonies of apprehen-  
sion from the frightful matters so commonly talked  
about.

Judicious parents have been obliged to adopt ex-  
press measures to keep their children in ignorance  
of the gross but alarming absurdities of the Miller  
doctrines, so called.

Now that a crisis in the matter has been passed,  
it may be hoped, that peace and truth will take the  
place of agitation and delusion, and the public  
press may have a duty to perform in that behalf.—  
We hear with satisfaction, that since the lapse of  
the disappointed, several of the mistaken believ-  
ers have returned to their usual employments.—  
Their case deserves a particular regard from all  
who wish for the peace of their neighbors. Few  
of the Adventists appear to us to be the proper  
subjects for ridicule or reproach. They rather  
seem to need commiseration and kindness, by  
which they may gradually be reassured in the  
truth.

What has given us most concern in the progress  
of the whole affair, has been the conviction, that  
where so great a quantity of error has abounded,  
there must be an alarming deficiency in the knowl-  
edge of the truth. This may sound like a truism  
or an identical proposition, but we mean something  
more. Upon many matters, men's minds choose  
error, in spite of truth which is actually known to  
them, and constantly presented to their understand-  
ings. But here there seems to have been an em-  
brace of error, for want of truth. There is a vacu-  
um or deficiency of truth, in the instructions and  
influences which operate upon the public mind, in  
regard to the great designs of Providence in up-  
holding and restoring the world, and hence the  
gross error and untruth has been received to supply  
the lack. And it stands as a point of great and  
urgent duty upon those who are charged with the  
administration of the truth, to see that none are left  
to grope blindly, but cheerfully and dangerously,  
after false illuminations, for want of a knowledge  
of the true lights, which are given not only to guide  
human affairs, but to illustrate the course of Pro-  
vidence, in ordering the courses and vicissitudes of  
worlds.

The Whig Convention in New York on Wed-  
nesday was, according to all accounts, a splendid  
affair. The day was fine, and every thing passed  
off in the most gratifying manner. The procession

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